

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.71

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

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October 25 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 88 55

October 25 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 74 62

3051 日七十月九年卯乙

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

RUSSIANS EFFECTIVELY BOMBARD THE BULGARIAN BLACK SEA PORTS.

Fresh Fall in Sterling Exchange, Owing to Enormous Volume of Exports.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN SERBIA—AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE ARRESTED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS COMPLETELY ARRESTED.

October 24, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Bulgarian attacks in the great battle at Kupri have been completely arrested, owing to a flank offensive by the French from the south, on the front from Krivolak, on the Salonica railway, to Strumitza.

RUSSIANS EFFECTIVELY BOMBARD BULGARIAN PORTS.

October 24, 2.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris it is reported that the Russian fleet has very effectively bombarded the Black Sea Ports of Varna and Bourgas, which has created indescribable panic.

BULGARIANS CLAIM TO HAVE TAKEN PART OF UKUB.

October 24, 5.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Sofia communiqué claims to have taken part of Ukub. It says that a violent battle continues.

FIGHTING NEAR BELGRADE CONTINUES WITHOUT CHANGE.

October 24, 10.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Nish a communiqué says that the fighting in the direction of Belgrade continues without change.

Near Kniahevatz, strong enemy forces captured Macohack after determined fighting, but we counter-attacked and re-took the position.

We re-captured a position on the right bank of the Nishava, and fighting continues on the left bank.

There has been fighting at Krivolak, forty-five miles south of Ukub, in which the French troops have been fighting on our side.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE ON SERBIAN FRONT ARRESTED.

October 25, 12.45 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris an official message from Salonica reports that French troops attacked the Bulgarians on Friday evening, south of Strumitza and captured Nabova. Fighting continues. The Austro-German advance on the Serbian front has been arrested.

THE AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

FURTHER FALL IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

October 24, 3.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that there is a fresh fall in sterling exchange, owing to the enormous volume of exports causing a flood of bills on London and Paris. The noticeable increase of exports is in foodstuffs, while imports have fallen.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

OFFICIAL EYE-WITNESS' OBSERVATION.

October 24, 3.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the official eye-witness says it is only now possible to view the effect of the battle in Champagne, in its entirety. The most careful investigation of the battlefield demonstrates that, no matter how powerful the enemy's entrenchments are, they have no shelter from the French batteries and that the strategical rupture so feared by the Germans can be effected.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

October 24, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Germans made a night attack on the Givenchy Wood and suffered the eighth defeat, here, in five days.

A communiqué says that the Germans were decimated whenever they left the trenches and were compelled to retire.

The French artillery is most active on the front, destroying enemy trenches and works, especially in the regions of Lihon, Champagne and Lorraine.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

October 24, 9.35 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French, in his despatch, says that there has been considerable artillery activity south of the La Bassée Canal during the last three days.

There is nothing important to report on the remainder of the front.

The British won four aerial fights.

THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

NO PARALLEL IN THE RECORD OF GREAT BRITAIN.

October 24, 6.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press of America, the Home Secretary says that there is no parallel in the whole record of Great Britain of a case like that of Miss Cavell's. Even in cases which have been clearly proved to be espionage, Great Britain has never sentenced a woman to death.

Sir John Simon explains that there are vast opportunities for the defence of persons accused of military offences, and cites a case in which a German woman, acting in association with a male spy. Both were overwhelmingly convicted of espionage, but the woman was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

NEW FROM FRENCH SOURCE.

(Havas Telegram.)

October 23.
Yesterday in Belgium we dispersed the enemy's forces. To-day we destroyed very strong reconnoitring parties who were attempting to advance against our positions in the Tabure region. We conquered trenches in Lorraine.

The Allies' warships bombarded Dedeagatch harbour, and destroyed observation posts on the Bulgarian coast.

Petrograd: We progressed on the south side of Boguiskoe Lake, occupying Postavy, crossing on the western bank of Ohara river, taking 1,000 prisoners. In the course of fighting which took place on the left bank of the River Stry we took 2,100 prisoners.

Rome: We developed a lucky offensive on the whole front, breaking the enemy's lines on the Orose Plateau and taking 1,200 prisoners. The general advance of Italian troops is a very good one on the whole, the Austrians being now unable to stop the victorious troops.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOITS.

SINKS A GERMAN CRUISER.

October 25, 12.45 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd it is officially announced that a British submarine has sunk a German cruiser, of the Prinz Adalbert class, near Libau.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent gives a ghastly narrative of the "paternal administration of Belgium under General von Bissing," told by an Antwerp correspondent of the *Telegraph*. Nobody is now safe in Belgium. Men have been sentenced to death during the last fortnight, and thirty-two have been sent to penal servitude for long terms. Four women have been sentenced to death—a teacher named Thullies, the Countess Bellevilla, a tailoress named Bezeat and Miss Cavell, but up to now only Miss Cavell has been executed. The heroism of Miss Cavell, like that of Louise Frenay who was executed at Liege, even affected the German firing squad, the majority of whom did not aim at the victims, with the result that Louise Frenay was wounded in the leg, while Miss Cavell was hit by only one of twelve bullets. Hence the officers were obliged to give the coup de grace by shooting them in the ear. The Germans are now compelling Belgian workmen to perform military duties, saying that neither Belgian law nor international agreements are any excuse for refusal, and that only the German military commander is entitled to decide. Another German proclamation has summoned all young Belgians to report themselves, and those obeying have been sent to an unknown destination.

THE SHOOTING OF MISS CAVELL.

October 22, 1.30 p.m.
Pathos is added to the horror of the murder of Miss Cavell by the description of her last moments, furnished by the Rev. Mr. Gahan, British chaplain in Brussels, which was forwarded to the Foreign Office by the American ambassador. The Chaplain says:—"I was admitted to the prison with a special passport the evening before her execution, and was astonished and relieved when I found she was perfectly calm and resigned. She said she wished her friends to know she would willingly die for her country. She added, 'I neither fear nor shrink. I have seen death often, and it is neither strange nor fearful. But patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone.' Then we took Holy Communion together, and she received the gospel consolation with all her heart. Then she repeated softly the words of 'Abide with me' to the end of the hymn, afterwards giving messages to relations and friends. When I said 'Good bye' she smiled, and said, 'We shall meet again!' The German military chaplain, after the execution, said that Miss Cavell was brave and bright to the last, professed the Christian faith and died like a heroine."

October 23, 1.05 p.m.
Two London papers have started funds for a memorial to Miss Cavell. Neutral opinion is beginning to make itself heard. The *New York Herald* says that a wave of horror has swept over America. The *Evening Post* says:—"We are amazed at German apologists asking Americans to stand aside in admiration of Germany, whom the execution reveals as a whitened sepulchre, with rotting bodies within. The *Evening Sun* says that the American Minister, in asking for mercy for Miss Cavell, 'uttered a cry from the American heart.' The *Chicago Daily Post* says:—"Another rank blunder of German statesmanship!"

The *Chicago Journal* observes that assisting prisoners to escape is a virtue inseparable from all western ideals of womanhood. Reuter's correspondent at Washington says though no representations have been made to Germany, officials unsparingly denounce the crime. A search of American records has failed to disclose an instance of the execution of a woman even as a spy. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Handelsblad* says that the event recalls the execution of the Nuernberg publisher, Palm, which led to the regeneration of Germany and to the downfall of Napoleon. The *Rotterdamche Courant* says the execution will aggravate anti-German anger among neutrals.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

A CAPTAIN'S HEROISM.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, in describing the British attack which captured the main trench of the "Hohenzollern redoubt," says, that, after the initial onset, the fight resolved itself into a series of isolated bombing encounters, parties being sent up various trenches in an endeavour to force a way to the enemy's main line. One party held its own against a strong German counter-attack, though many were killed and wounded, till their barricade was literally blown in. The captain commanding the party ordered the men to construct another barricade, thirty yards behind, himself remaining alone at the first barrier, sheltering as best he could behind the smashed parapet and, by constant bombing, holding off the enemy only a few yards distant till the second barricade was completed.

ENEMY EASILY DISPERSED.

October 23, 6.20 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that according to the communiqué issued last evening, the enemy emerged from their trenches round Givenchy, but were easily dispersed. In Champagne strong reconnoitring parties, supported by artillery, attempted to reach our positions round Tahure, but these were repulsed and destroyed everywhere. We conquered an enemy trench in Lorraine after stubborn fighting, foot by foot.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Italians have made progress at many points.

The landing of French troops at Salonica continues.

General Roosenkamp has been placed on the retired list.

A fresh fall in sterling exchange is reported from New York.

An Anglo-Franco-Russian squadron bombarded the Bulgarian coast on the 21st inst.

The German pirates succeeded in sinking only one small vessel during the last week.

The Germans made a night attack on Givenchy Wood and suffered their eighth defeat, here.

Lord Darby says that his experience has already convinced him that the voluntary system may yet be saved.

The Germans up to the present have lost two Zeppelins and seventeen aeroplanes, in the Baltic region.

The French eye-witness says that the strategical rupture in Champagne, so feared by the Germans, can be effected.

The Russian fleet most effectively bombarded the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Bourgas and created indescribable panic.

The fall in sterling exchange is due to the enormous volume of exports, causing a flood of bills on London and Paris.

A Sofia communiqué claims that the Bulgarians have taken part of Ukub. It also says that a violent battle continues.

The Home Secretary says that there is no parallel in the records of Great Britain to the case of Miss Cavell.

According to despatches signed by M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, the losses in General von Mackensen's armies must be at least 60,000.

It is said that nobody now is safe in Belgium; men have been sentenced to death and a number sent to long terms of penal servitude, during the last fortnight.

Two men charged at a London Police Court with signalling from an hotel roof, during the last air raid on London, have been handed over to the military authorities.

Sir John French says that there has been considerable artillery activity south of the La Bassée Canal during the last three days. The British have won four aerial fights.

Sir John Simon cites a case in which a German woman overwhelmed by conviction of espionage was only sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

The French artillery is most active in destroying enemy trenches and works, especially in the regions of Lihon, Champagne and Lorraine.

Bulgarian attacks in the great battle of Kupri have been completely arrested, owing to a flank offensive by the French from the south, on a front from Krivolak, on the Salonica railway, to Strumitza.

The French eye-witness says that a careful investigation of the battlefield in Champagne demonstrates that, no matter how powerful the enemy's entrenchments are, they are no shelter from the French batteries.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

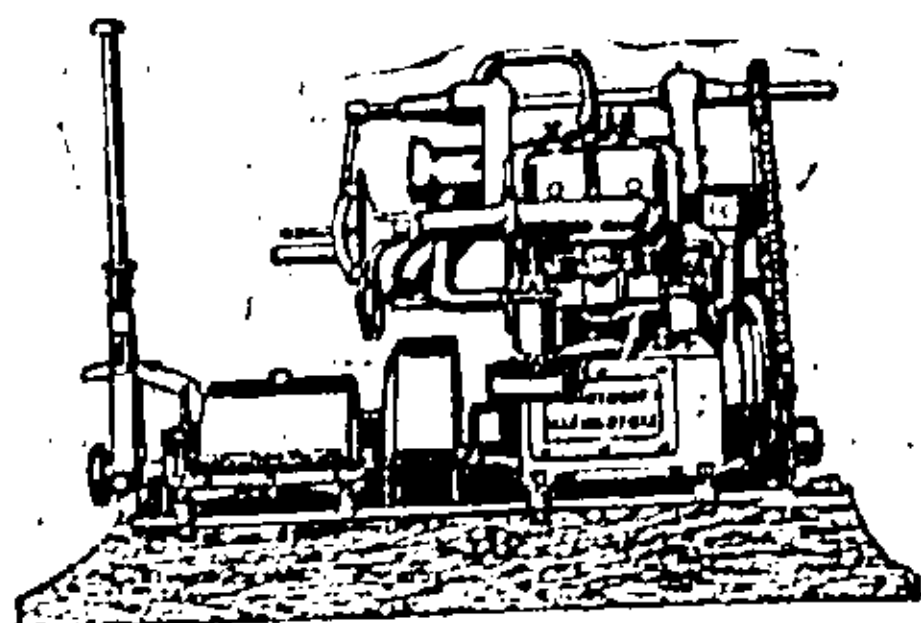
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, October 27.

Hongkong and South China Fisheries annual general meeting—noon.

NOTICES



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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The German Summons.

Our opinion of the latest order is that it is but a preliminary makeshift to yet another orgy of bloodshed in Belgium—a document which will be referred to afterwards as the justification for excesses that are about to be embarked upon. Germany has carried "frightfulness" and "aggression" in Belgium to its uttermost limits. Civilization under the "cultured Hun" has sunk back into the twilight. The invasion of Belgium and the atrocities and brutality which marked and still mark the presence of the German horde in that innocent land has branded Germany as an outlaw nation. Her promise of intervention as prisoners of war to all enemy persons who place themselves in her clutches is no more than a "scurry of paper" and probably will turn out to be no milder a fate than the "severest punishment" now threatened against those who disobey the summons to surrender. That the Hun has failed there is no doubt, but there can neither be peace nor security in Belgium until he and all his breed are driven out and put in a place where they cannot even try to succeed.

Daily Press.

The King's Message.

The one thing that seems clear is that if Germany's dash to Constantinople is to be arrested large Allied forces will have to be thrown into this area, and consequently the demand for more men in the Allied countries becomes more insistent. In France and Russia conscription affords a ready means of enlisting every available man. England, so far, adheres to the voluntary principle of enlistment, and the King's message puts upon it the final test of its ability to meet the demands of the situation. It is cheering to learn on the authority of Lord Derby (who has recently had charge of the recruiting) that experience has already convinced him that sufficient recruits will be forthcoming by the end of November to meet the requirements of the Army. Thousands upon thousands of men have refrained from enlisting not from want of sympathy or lack of courage, but from considerations which it scarcely rested with them to solve, and we believe that if recourse to conscription becomes necessary, the country would acquiesce without much demur whenever the governing authorities frankly declare it to be necessary or advisable.

China Mail.

Compulsory Service an Antidote to Indulgent Legislation.

If the voluntary system is inadequate in the present great emergency no member of the Cabinet—no matter what his views may long have been regarding the merits or demerits of conscription and voluntarism will hesitate to act according to the best interests of the country. Such party rancour as is revealed in the above and the personalities shown in the so-called "Conspiracy against the Cabinet," which, according to Rother, is "made a feature" by a London contemporary, are deplorable at the present time when party politics are nauseous. It is sane patriotism, not political rivalry, that the country demands from its political leaders, and the sooner the better for all concerned that such views should be comprehended both in and out of Parliament.

Whether a Cabinet more suited to the needs of the hour could be formed by the exclusion of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour—all of whom have rendered excellent service to the country—is at least debatable. To most people—to those at least not obsessed by party rancour—the substitution of any two of these illustrious statesmen in place of Sir E. Carson and Lord Curzon, will appear at least ludicrous. Party intrigues might welcome such a change, but emphatically the country and Empire will denounce it. If conscription is necessary the country, as a whole, will learn of it soon enough from Mr. Asquith, Sir E. Grey and Mr. Balfour, in whom they have implicit trust.

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TIME TABLE:

WEEK DAYS			
1:00 AM to 1:30 AM	6:00 AM	EVERY	15 MIN.
1:00 AM to 1:30 AM	10:00 AM	EVERY	15 MIN.
1:30 AM to 2:00 AM	1:00 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
2:00 AM to 2:30 AM	1:45 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
2:30 AM to 3:00 AM	2:30 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
3:00 AM to 3:30 AM	3:15 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
3:30 AM to 4:00 AM	4:00 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
4:00 AM to 4:30 AM	4:45 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
4:30 AM to 5:00 AM	5:30 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
5:00 AM to 5:30 AM	6:15 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
5:30 AM to 6:00 AM	7:00 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
6:00 AM to 6:30 AM	8:00 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.

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1:30 AM to 2:00 AM	1:00 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
2:00 AM to 2:30 AM	1:45 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
2:30 AM to 3:00 AM	2:30 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
3:00 AM to 3:30 AM	3:15 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
3:30 AM to 4:00 AM	4:00 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
4:00 AM to 4:30 AM	4:45 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
4:30 AM to 5:00 AM	5:30 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
5:00 AM to 5:30 AM	6:15 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
5:30 AM to 6:00 AM	7:00 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.
6:00 AM to 6:30 AM	8:00 PM	EVERY	15 MIN.

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If there is dandruff or it is
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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

● 倘無井確其書事則要訪探大正諸書皆須本

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MARRIAGE.

BALL-SHEPHERD—On September 25, at St. Andrew's Church
Kowloon, Arthur Dyer Ball to Ruth Mary Shepherd.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

WHAT HAS THE FUTURE IN STORE FOR THE PHILIPPINES?

It is now sixteen years, within a few days, since the United States Commission recommended the Washington Government to retain possession of the Philippines. This advice was acted upon, as we know, and during that sixteen years the Americans have sunk more millions of dollars than most of us would care to calculate, in their new possession—quite possibly more even than that possession is really worth to them. By their own showing, and by facts which it is impossible to dodge, we know that they can scarcely regard their management of the Islands as a success, that the natives do not take kindly to their new masters, and that public opinion in the United States is very much divided as to whether or not there is wisdom in that country's retaining its hold on a people that may never become reconciled to the new regime.

Plainly it would be ridiculous to deny that America has acted for the best in relation to the Islands. But experience of the world has taught many of her citizens, as it has taught the Britisher, that those who "act for the best" are not infrequently guilty of monstrous though unintentional acts of injustice, sometimes towards themselves, sometimes towards those affected by their action. Britain "acted for the best" in defending Turkey against Russia, years ago; but we all know what the result has been. Another admission that has to be made is that, after centuries of inhumanity and slavery such as the Islands had experienced at Spanish hands, it needed practically a miracle to bring the Philippines into even a semblance of order; wherefore, even if America have failed entirely—and she has not—it is sympathy rather than condemnation that she deserves. To those who have given the problem a moderate amount of thought it is more than clear that America's mistake in taking over the Islands at all was so colossal an one that even the most brilliant efforts on her part could not redeem it. America as a would-be colonising Power is merely young David bagging Saul's weapons. She is still young even in self-government, and her attempt to rule and to legislate for an Asiatic people could hardly end other than in a ludicrous fiasco; for colonising requires experience. Russia would have been just as unsuccessful; so would Norway, Sweden, Austria, Greece, or even Italy. There are certain countries which manifestly can colonise, and can control a large native population, owing to what they have learned by centuries of experience—and there are others which as manifestly cannot, owing to their want of knowledge. Americans, despite their vast energy and their practical outlook, are not, as a rule, very successful in adapting themselves to new surroundings. The British, the Dutch, the French have had little trouble with their colonies, because those who were sent to represent them in the new land were able to suit themselves to circumstances, and were in no hurry to foist their own customs and ideas on those whom they had come to live among. India, Java or Indo-China have been allowed slowly—with the sort of slowness well calculated to suit the wishes of the people themselves—to work out their own salvation. In the Philippines the Americans have been seeking to work out the people's salvation for them: a proceeding foredoomed to disaster.

And what is going to be the future of these islands? There are Americans who would fain follow the what-we've-got-we'll-keep plan, and there are Americans who are conscientiously convinced that their Government ought, by rights, to abandon its control. Between the two, the lot of the Filipino is not an enviable one. A suggestion was once made by an influential American, well-known in the East, that his country should offer the Islands to Great Britain in exchange for Jamaica. Whether that suggestion ever reached headquarters or not we are not in a position to say, but we feel that those who examine it will conclude that there is more than a little in it. Jamaica is under the eye of the States, and its people are such as the Washington Government has been in the habit of controlling. The Philippines are within easy distance of other British territory, and their people would, in all probability, be infinitely happier under a more old-fashioned rule than under a nation whose instinct is rather to carry New York and Chicago with them wherever they go.

The Enthusiastic Britisher of Hongkong.

In last Wednesday's *North China Daily News*, just to hand, we find a list of preparations for festivities of the morrow—which, as our readers may or may not remember, was Trafalgar Day. Evidently Shanghai bestirred itself on that day; everybody hung up bunting in honour of our naval hero and a church parade service was held at the Cathedral. How many flags did Hongkong fly? Surely it would have been possible to collect all the children of British birth in the Colony and give them some kind of trifling fete, to run up a few Union Jacks, and to hold a church service or public meeting, or something of the sort in order to mark the anniversary. But in just the same manner Hongkong allowed Empire Day to go by without any appreciable notice being taken of it. If the Colony were in the habit of eschewing public holidays altogether, the slackness in this affair would be more comprehensible; but it happens that most Europeans here cling to the faintest excuse for taking a day's holiday from work. Why should Hongkong be quite alone in this appalling apathy? Empire Day this year was observed as fully as possible in every Colony save Hongkong! It is little wonder that Singapore and Shanghai speak contemptuously of the people of this loyal and enthusiastic little colony.

Chinese Factories in Hongkong.

We gather that a mild strike took place yesterday among the girls employed in a local factory. The affair was, apparently, a tenuous temper; nevertheless it opens up some interesting issues in connection with other factories. The offences of the employers was a system of fines which the girls felt justified in resenting; and if their story is true—that two of the hands were fined merely for laughing—public sympathy is hardly likely to range itself on the side of the factory owners. The firing of Chinese who are in European employ, as a rule, necessary and salutary; it is not overdone and constitutes a very effective punishment. A Chinese firing another Chinese is sometimes different matter and may, in some circumstances, be one into which the authorities should enquire without more ado. We have always maintained, and our readers will agree with us, that just as at home the man who is most merciless towards the worker is the working or ex-working man himself, so out here the individual who has the least consideration for the Chinese employee is the Chinese himself. In the particular case above-mentioned we have no right or reason to judge, knowing only one side of the matter; but we could mention independent instances wherein the factory employees have plenty of ground for complaint on one score or another.

Factory Inspectors Wanted.

Which reminds us that it is almost time that a thorough system of factory and shop overhauling was initiated by the local Government. Some year or two ago the *Telegraph* published a special article which gave many instances of cruelty, overworking, etc. in Chinese workshops, and which spoke of the overcrowded and insanitary condition of many of these. It is perfectly well known that, in scores of workshops, quite young children are kept toiling till a very late hour and that other people take the money which is earned by them. We are well aware that working conditions out here are entirely different from those which obtain at home and that there the employee young or old, takes a good many "spells off". Even then, however, there should be a fixed limit to working hours where young children are concerned, and steps should be taken to prevent cruelty and general ill-usage.

New Commander of Fleet.

Amsterdam, September 1.—According to a Berlin report published by the *Cologne Gazette*, Major-General Waldersee, a nephew of the well-known Field-Marshal Waldersee, has been appointed commander of Fleet-Litovka.

DAY BY DAY.

I NEVER KNEW ANY MAN IN MY LIFE WHO COULD NOT BEAR ANOTHER'S MISFORTUNES PERFECTLY LIKE A CHRISTIAN.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72;
sunshine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77;
sunshine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. *Awa* Maru to-day.
English Mail.—Due per s.s. *Nelore* to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. *Yingchow* to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Share Market News.—Opening Official Quotations.
Banks.—\$830, sales and buyers.

Union Insurances.—\$955, nom.
China Fires.—\$162, nom.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. 10 1/2, buyers.

Indo Combd. \$158, n.

Chinas. Deferred 92 n.
Preferred 68 n.

Star Ferries.—\$39, nom.
Rauha.—\$34, sellers.

Hongkong Hotels.—\$112, sellers.

Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 91, sellers.

Douglas's.—\$89, sales.
Shells.—87/-, sellers.

Sugars.—\$130, sales.
Langkate.—Tls. 38, buyers.

Wharves.—\$81 1/2, buyers.
Hongkong Docks.—\$88 1/2, nom.

Cements.—\$101, nom.
Electrics.—\$45, nom.

Ices.—\$190, nom.
Up to the Minute.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 151st anniversary of the death of Hogarth.

Hanged on a Tree.
The body of a Chinese has been sent to the Public Mortuary. It is the body of a man who was found by the Police hanging from a tree, near the third milestone on the Tai-po Road.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals.—Foreign Goods Dealers Export Guild \$50.

Extensive Theft from a Shop.
A shopkeeper of 56 Queen's Road Central has reported to the police that, during the last four months, he has had stolen from him eighteen rolls of cloth, valued at \$703, two umbrellas valued at \$5, two mackintoshes worth \$10 and ten pairs of boots valued at \$36.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.
We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 8.30 p.m. October 23, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. S. E. of Manila, over or near Southern moving W. or W. N. W.

8.46 a.m. October 24, 1915.
Cyclone or typhoon S. W. of Manila moving W. or W. N. W.

5.30 p.m. October 24, 1915.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Manila, more than 100 miles distant moving W. N. W.

Cyclone or typhoon S. W. of Guam moving W. N. W.

11 a.m. October 25, 1915.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Guam moving W. N. W.

FACTORY GIRLS ON STRIKE.

Fined for Laughing.
Yesterday at about noon, two hundred girls, employed in the Nam Yang and Canton Tobacco Co. Ltd. 189 Wanchai Road stopped work and made a demonstration outside the factory with the intention of intimidating the other workers. The Police arrived on the spot and dispersed the strikers. As the result of subsequent enquiries, the police learned that the reason for the strike, lay in a heavy system of fines, controlled by the accountant, by whom two of the workgirls had been fined for laughing in the factory.

Inspector Gordon had an interview with the managers of the factory and with representatives of the girls, as the result of which a suitable settlement was arrived at and the whole of the strikers returned to work.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

WIRES FROM EVERYWHERE.

The King's Message.

Rant-r has certainly given us a generous week-end supply of cables and there is quite a lot in them that is of moment. One fact which stands out very clearly is that the Imperial Government is vigorously—and, let us trust, effectively—pulling its strings in favour of the voluntary system. His Majesty's message to the Empire is frank and manly, blinks no facts and is, in all respects, a very practical appeal which will certainly find a good number of listeners. Lord Derby is more than sanguine as to the success of his own venture, and this he has some right to be. In Lancashire, and in the North generally, there is no more popular man than he. However radical the people up there may be, they all have a warm corner in their hearts for the E. R. who is, before everything, "a sport." In fact Lancashire regards him as its own property, and will take from him what it would mob any other man for. And it is from these Northern towns that the best recruits are likely to come.

The New Reign of Terror.

The Cavell incident, too, will help, and so should the new reign of terror which these mainly German souls are carrying on in Belgium. We have always feared that the nearer the war drew to its close, the greater would be the likelihood of the Germans' perpetrating some crowning act of horror towards those who are in their power. Naturally enough they feel that they have a perfect free hand, for long ago they lost all hope of ever being reinstated as a powerful nation, and they consider that they may as well be hanged for sheep as for lambs, and that their easy going enemies will let them off tolerably lightly at the last, in any case. Their inability to avenge themselves in the field or at sea is daily being more and more impressed on them, and, like the curs they are, they will therefore vent their rage on their prisoners. This ghastly probability should never be lost sight of for a moment by the men of the Empire. If they bear it in mind continually, not only will they enlist but they will also demand that the Imperial Government should make it clear to Germany that, at need, two can play at the massacre game. German Sailors and German Spies.

Evidences of Germany's magnificent successes as a maritime Power continue to come to hand. One of her latest brilliant achievements is the sinking of a Swedish war vessel in mistake for a British. It is not so long since some of her Drakes and Nelsons sank one of their own submarines! Every man to his trade; the waiter and ship's steward "pidgin" is what the noble Prussian is best out for; and, next to that, the spy and sneak game. How do some of our pro-German friends at home, who opposed the roping-in of the aliens, regard the fact that two more of these interesting creatures have been arrested for signalling to the enemy during an air raid? But of course they meant no harm. It would have been sheer cruelty to intern them.

The Balkans.

Whatever Germany and Bulgaria may or may not claim in the way of successes, in their wonderful campaign, there seems no getting behind the fact that General von Mackensen has contrived to lose some sixty thousand men along the Serbian northern boundary. The Bulgarians in their wisdom are meanwhile carrying on, or attempting to carry, the war as much as possible into the enemy's country, forgetting of the fact that they themselves have two counts which offer an excellent target to the guns of the Allies' warships, and that their south-western frontier is by no means impassable. Have they reckoned, too, that their army, strong and effective though it admittedly is, was never built to stand big losses? To an army whose numbers run into millions the loss of, say, a hundred thousand men is no great matter; but that number, to the Bulgarians, would mean a quarter, and perhaps more, of their whole fighting force.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of October 25, 1914.

The Search for Commerce Destroyers.

There are nine German cruisers on the high seas. Seventy warships of the Allies are searching for them, including a number of the fastest British cruisers, so the destruction of the enemy is a matter of time, patience and luck, owing to the vastness of the oceans and the innumerable archipelagos. Hitherto our vessels have been on serious and important duty; now, however, the searchers are being continually augmented. Meanwhile merchantmen must observe the Admiralty instructions, which have been effective. Out of 4,000 British ships only twenty-seven have been sunk. Insurance has dropped from £5.50 to £2.20. In 2,000 voyages less than five ships per thousand have been interfered with, consequently there is no occasion for anxiety or excuse for complaint. The position inspires confidence and satisfaction, specially as German overseas trade has ceased.

French Warships Bombard

Cameroon Ports.
Two French warships bombarded the Cameroon ports Compo and Kribi from October 11th until October 14th, after twice demanding their surrender without reply.

Russians Cross the Vistula.

There has been a vigorous offensive movement by the Russian armies which crossed the Vistula on a broad front, meeting with no resistance from the Germans, who continue to retreat. In the trenches under Ivargorod the Russians captured a large quantity of munitions, which had been abandoned by the German Reserve Guard Corps in its precipitate retreat. The Austrian armies continue to fight desperately on the Vistula above Saltz, on the San and particularly south of Przemyel.

German Batteries Destroyed.

The situation on the left wing generally is unchanged. The action has continued with great violence particularly around Arras, Labasse and Armentieres. The Allies lost ground at some points round La Bassée but gained some ground east of Armentieres. Generally speaking, on this part of the front the situation is unchanged. North of the Aisne our artillery has destroyed three German batteries.

Newfoundland Contingent

Arrives.
The Newfoundland contingent has arrived safely in Great Britain. Thirteen British Steamers Sunk. The steamer Greif had arrived with the crews of the following thirteen steamers which have been sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic Ocean, totalling 60,000 tons: Highland Hope, Cervantes, Maple Branch, Strathroy, Lyarowan, Cornish City, Rio Ignessa (sco.), Niceto, Maria de Larrinaga, Farn, Indrani, Pruth and Concor.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

	October 1	...	Tons	200
"	2	...	198	
"	3	...	201	
"	4	...	209	
"	5	...	194	
"	6	...	200	
"	7	...	182	
"	8	...	202	
"	9	...	199	
"	10	...	181	
"	11	...	199	
"	12	...	191	
"	13	...	188	
"	14	...	200	
"	15	...	191	
"	16	...	188	
"	17	...	159	
"	18	...	191	
"	19	...	191	
"	20	...	193	
"	21	...	178	
"	22	...	178	
"	23	...	179	
"	24	...	191	
Total to 24th inst.			4414	
Daily average			183.92	

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

On the *New York Herald* there is a stringent rule that the word "blood" shall never appear in any column. We should like to know how the editor would have handled a speech by a Hongkong lawyer in which the obnoxious word occurred twenty-one times within almost as many lines.

Says the *Tientsin North China Daily Mail*:—"Jockeys are likely to be short up here." We shouldn't worry, if we were our contemporary. The same physical ailment is quite commonly observable among the jockeys at home.

"Woman lies at the point of death," says the *Vancouver World*. Even then it was ungallant of our contemporary to remark upon it. And after all, we know quite a number of people of the other sex who will probably be doing the same when their time comes—if their performances while in health may be taken as a criterion.

The *Rangoon Times* has an article on "How Burma is crippled." We don't feel particularly curious on the point, but we'd give quite a lot to know in what respect Russia is affected with the same trouble. The Kaiser's statements of a month or so ago there-fore still seem to need a certain amount either of confirmation or else of elucidation.

Our local bar occasionally gets hold of some astonishingly new and original figures of speech. Only the other day one member spoke of somebody as "a Napoleon of commerce."

Our Candid Contemporaries.—A Manila paper has the following:—"The Reuter cables printed below are taken from the latest Hongkong papers to arrive here. The date lines are unchanged and no attempt is being made to deceive the public as to the source of the cables." (It is ours, but only our second-best ones. The best have all been traded off by the educated comp in exchange for a complete edition of the works of Mr. Bernard Shaw.)

That comp. is still studying time notation, by the way. The other day, in his pre-occupation, he treated us to October the 48th. His views are musical too, we notice. On day's last week he was asked to print the news that the National Bank of Serbia had removed to Monastir. Judge of our delight when we read "The diplomats are leaving Nish for Monastir with the national archives and the national band."

The half-penny papers at home continue to re-write the Scriptura very satisfactorily. It is not so long since one or other of them made Samson pull down the walls of Jericho, and now we have the *Daily Express* making Herod see that writing on the wall which introduced a certain amount of novelty into Balabazzer's feast.

"Switzerland a Model of Military Preparedness," says the *Philadelphia Record*. That's all right so long as the *Record* doesn't go any farther and tell us that the land of Tell is also a model of naval preparedness.

Who says the Turk has no sense of humour? A refugee from Smyrna states that the Government officials there seized his luggage, took away the *New York World* from his bag and substituted the *Kodnische Zeitung*!!!

Belgian Deputy Sentenced. Amsterdam, September 3.—The *Telegraph* learns from Ghent that the Belgian deputy Arthur Verhaeghen has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Germany. It is alleged that he sent a letter to his daughter in Havre containing a message to the Belgian Government. The letter was intercepted by the German authorities and M. Verhaeghen was brought before a court martial.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. Kowloon C.C. "A."

Hongkong C.C. paid their first visit to Kowloon this season and played a drawn game, putting up 87 for seven wickets against the home team's 126. The meeting was of considerable interest in that these two clubs are the principal rivals for the season. Hongkong turned out a strong team and their bowling seemed too good for their opponents of whose score just under the hundred were put up by Claxton and Stalker. For the Club, Beswick and Hancock with 21 and 33 not out to their credit respectively proved the mainstay of their side. The best bowling averages for the match was that of Brand for Hongkong who bowled seventeen overs and took five wickets for 39 runs, Leith as a change bowler securing one wicket for two. The scores were as follow:—

Kowloon.		
Claxton A. A. c Beswick b Sayer	49	
Raven A. R. F. b Sayer	7	
Elson W. T. b W. b Brand	1	
Stalker J. c Cary b Maas	50	
Forayth Dr. b Brand	1	
Weaver W. L. c Leith b Sayer	0	
Watson Lt. Col. c and b Brand	5	
Overy H. c Sayer b Brand	3	
Hamilton A. c and b Brand	0	
Mycock C. not out	7	
Kay W. c Cary b Leith	2	
Extras	1	

Total	O. M. R. W.
Brand	17 5 39 5
Sayer	13 1 70 3
Maas	4 — 14 1
Leith	3 — 2 1

H.K.C.C. "A."		
Beswick O. c and b Stalker	21	
McIntosh E. J. R. run out	0	
Austin N. J. c Stalker b Overy	2	
Leith A. b Kay	18	
Maas M. M. c Claxton b Kay	10	
Cary F. W. c and b Stalker	4	
Hancock R. not out	33	
Sayer G. R. b Overy	5	
Brand R. not out	6	
Hooper C. A. did not bat	—	
Bennett P. L. did not bat	—	
Extras	—	

Total	O. M. R. W.
Kay	13 2 38 2
Overy	8 2 22 2
Salker	8 1 27 2

K.C.C. "A" v. C.S.C.C. "A." Played on the latter's ground at the Happy Valley, this match resulted in a win by one run for the visitors. It was a regular bowlers match and on both sides the trundlers did well with averages ranging just about four runs per wicket. For the Civil Servants Witherell and Hamilton scored 15 respectively while for the visitors only J. P. Robinson reached double figures. The scores were as follow:—

Civil Service.		
Witherell R. O. b Braga	2	
Southerton R. G. b Fletcher	15	
Deane J. b Fletcher	0	
Bird R. E. O. b Braga	1	
Hamilton E. W. b Fletcher	11	
Dawson E. W. b Braga	1	
Savern Hou. Mr. not out	8	
S. R. O. run out	0	
Hill W. b Fletcher	8	
Edmonds W. H. b Braga	1	
Taschi C. J. run out	6	
Extras	6	

Total	O. M. R. W.
Braga	9 4 24 4
Fletcher	8.2 1 23 4

K.C.C.		
James, E. W. H. b Witherell	0	
McLennan K. c Deane b Bird	8	
Sutton F. b Witherell	1	
Pile A. G. c Dawson b Witherell	2	
Robinson J. P. not out	18	
Fletcher J. O. b Bird	1	
Braga J. V. b Witherell	8	
Jeffries C. W. b Witherell	0	
Davidson A. W. E. b Bird	0	
Shroff L. S. b Bird	0	
Knpton W. F. A. b Bird	7	
Extras	11	

Total	O. M. R. W.
Witherell	8 0 20 5
Bird	13 0 23 5

University v. H.K. C.C. "B."

Playing at home the Hongkong C.C. "B" gave rather a nasty shock to the University team when they defeated them by three wickets and fifty-six runs. Despite the margin between the scores the University put up a good performance which promises well for their prowess during the season. Ng Sze Kwong and Ng Sze Chennung with 22 and 28 respectively were responsible for more than half of the University score. For the Club Howett 71, Whitmarsh, 24, and Baker 20 with Taylor 17 not out all performed good service and proved themselves the backbone of a formidable combination in the shape of the Club's alternative team. The scores were:—

University.		
K. Brayshaw b F. Syme	0	
Thomson	0	
Ng Sze Kwong c Baker Read	22	
O. G. Anderson b Syme	0	
Thomson	0	
Wei Wing Lok b Read	4	
F. A. Redmond b Syme	0	
Thomson	5	
Ho Wing Kin run out	1	
J. D. Wright b Baker	0	
W. Hall c Hewitt b Read	5	
Ng Sze Chennung Hewitt	28	
Chan Wing To b Syme Thom-	0	
son	7	
Yung Hia Lun not out	0	
Extras	18	

Total	O. M. R. W.
Syme Thomson	74 3 12 4
E. B. Reed	10 1 32 3
H. H. Taylor	8 0 18 0
F. H. Baker	5 1 15 1
C. J. Hewitt	3 0 5 1

Hongkong C.C. "B."		
H. R. Muriel b Brayshaw	2	
S. S. Moore run out	5	
R. P. Thurstield b Brayshaw	0	
A. Whitmarsh c Yung b Bray-	0	
shaw	24	
C. J. Hewitt c Wright b Ho	71	
Wing Kin	0	
F. H. Baker c Ng Sze Kwong	20	
b Brayshaw	0	
F. Syme Thomson b Ho Wing	6	
Kin	0	
H. H. Taylor not out	17	
G. C. Aubrey not out	5	
Extras	2	

Total (for 7 wks.)	152	word behin
B. Reed and T. E. Pearce		threa
not bat.		uncor
		the m

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O. M. R. W.
K. Brayshaw	12 1 35 4
Ho Wing Kin	10 0 68 2
O. G. Anderson	2 0 25 0
Ng Sze Kwong	4 1 22 0

FOOTBALL.

Saturday's Matches in Hongkong.

On Saturday, the military team beat the civilian contingent by six goals to two—rather a decisive victory, and pointing to many things. True the Club was at the disadvantage of playing a man short, but the wonder is that they could produce a team. The Hon. Secretary has as much as he can do to raise one, and the attendance at practice matches was so poor and unenthusiastic that the result of the game with the Engineers was a foregone conclusion. The danger of the military forward contingent was ever apparent when up in the Club's quarters, and no doubt, if their play was closely followed by the Club men, lessons have been learned.

Of course the Engineers did not prove themselves perfect in every branch, and their combination, though successful as things went, was materially improved, and must be, to bring it up to Engineer standard. It is only fair to the Club, however, to state that though they were badly beaten, quite a number of the men are capable of rapid development.

For the winning team Townsend scored five goals and White one, whilst the Club successes were divided between Fraser and Todd. Result:—Royal Engineers 6 goals; Hongkong Club, 2 goals.

88 Coy. R.G.A. v 87 Coy R.G.A. The 88th Co., R.G.A. lost a hard fought game at the hands of their comrades the 87th Co., by the odd goal, the match was very evenly played the 88th unfortunately losing at the closing ten minutes of the game. Both teams showed themselves in a better form than on the previous season. The scores stood as follows:—87th Co., 2 goals, 88th Co., 1 goal.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Preponderance of Power.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday morning.

Text: 2 Kings 6/16. "And he answered, Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

We are many times warned against underestimating opposing forces, necessarily no doubt, for life's failures consist in no small part of those who fail to consider whether they be able with 10,000 to meet him that cometh against him with twice the number, and for one of the weak who go to the wall two or ten of the bonafide do. But there is also such a thing as underestimating one's advantages, being oblivious to our allies, overlooking the forces which further every right endeavour.

This is so especially on the appearance of unexpected danger, such as we find in this Bible narrative. The city goes to rest at night in seeming security, and in the morning Elisha's servant sees it surrounded with chariots and horses of the Syrians. How many an one has retired at night in peace and wakened to alarm! None of us know what a day may bring forth, nor in the night what forces may be gathering to assault the framework of our life, whence nor when he may find himself beset with sudden and severe surprise. Under the sudden imminence of unexpected disaster the cry of this young servant of Elisha may well spring to the lips, "Alas, how shall we do?"

Yet it is in just such circumstances that what our psalter calls "Songs of deliverance" have been penned. "Though an host should encamp against me my heart shall not fear; though war may rise against me, in this will I be confident." There you have the product of experience, the thanksgivings of men who had come to understand in the actual testing crises of life that the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him to deliver them, that the last word always lies with God, and behind all the obvious insistent threats of lowering evil stand the unconquerable hosts of light—the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha, as the prophet's young servant saw when his eyes were opened. He saw things as they were, not as they seemed, what mere sense never does see, and faithless perturbation makes it impossible to see at any time—the reality which lies behind this veil of the material, bodied forth for the occasion in the vision of that glittering celestial army, those shining, legions of heavenly praesidiaries come forth to withstand the Syrian host. The young man here is made to perceive as with the eye of the body a symbol which he could understand of divine power and protection. Fire is everywhere a symbol of the spiritual and the Divine, the symbol par excellence of the power impalpable but irresistible.

Fire is matter becoming ethereal, changing from a gross inert condition to one of penetrating power. It is beyond our present faculties to conceive of mere spirits, to think of celestial intelligences apart from some material vehicle embodiment. The closest approach to such a conception: in human language occurs when it is said God "maketh His ministers a flame of fire." This vision of horses and chariots of fire conveyed the truth that whatever inimical forces may be against the cause of God those on its side are more and stronger. It is a large assertion. The Bible deals in such life requires them, and we may take the broad reassurance of the text to ourselves in crises we have to meet in the life of to-day. No doubt it is a tendency of our time—not so marked perhaps as a dozen years ago—to dismiss a narrative like this as a legend of the old world. At any rate, it is said, such things do not happen to-day. Most of us are very sceptical about anything purporting to be a manifestation from the unseen in our world of sense. We do well to be cautious. But it is going too far to assume, as is done so often, that such things never do or can take place. The assumption is inadmissible.

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on any ground of reason or science; in the nature of the case it is incapable of proof, and if it dominates our minds our thinking and observation are unnecessarily restricted within obscuring limitations. Communication between the seen and the unseen worlds is probably prevented by nothing so much as by our habit of incredulity. Our lack of outlook leads to lack of insight. We fail to expect, and therefore fail to be aware. Our mountains might be filled with radiant presences and every bush in our desert afire with God, yet ourselves impervious and blind simply because we have settled it beforehand that experience lies wholly within the bounds of the secondary, the obvious, the material. Our very senses lose their fine edge amid the sophistications and encumbrances of civilisation, and that alone shuts us off from phenomena which are perceptible to men of simpler life such as was lived in earlier times in closer contact both with nature and the supernatural. Men at close grips with life and exposed to its elemental crises may be alive to much that escapes others in a life of shelter and security, the preacher referred to the stories which are coming from the battle-front in Europe, in particular to the alleged appearance of a company of angels during the retreat from Mons, saving our men by causing a stampede of German cavalry. This is declared by Dr. R. F. Horton and other reputable witnesses to be fully established if anything can be established by contemporary evidence. The preacher himself would only say that he did not disbelieve it and that no one had a right to disbelieve it without full investigation of the evidence. We are much too ready, he added, with our disbelief as to whatever appears as to be aside from the plane of everyday experience, and because of our unbelief there is a scarcity of mighty works. However the main point does not depend on the literal reality of alleged vision either in Elisha's time or our own. The general affirmation of faith is that in the perpetual contest between right and wrong the balance of prevailing forces is on the side of right. Much, of course, can be urged against this, as against every affirmation worth making, but it gives the true interpretation of human history on the large scale. The Divine and spiritual encompass the whole of life and must finally subdue it, but we are prone to take the noise and urgency of evil powers at their own false valuation. In many periods the state of the world has been such as to fill earnest minds with alarm but for the assurance that the obvious is not the ultimate, nor the clamorous the prevailing. There was scarcely a decade of the early centuries which did not threaten destruction to the martyr Church, on any reckoning of tangible forces. Yet the word of grace prevailed "like fire," and never during dark ages since has the lamp of truth been wholly quenched. Christendom, the preacher concluded, is under a black storm-cloud at this day. More and more, as the weeks of warfare pass does it become clear that we are striving against the negation of all which the world has known as Christianity, whatever questions of race or territory may incidentally be involved. The contest of the

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
London, Received October 24.
The death is announced of Sir Henry Cotton, K. C. S. I., late of the Indian Civil Service and M. P. for East Nottingham.

enemy under whatever guidance or misguidance—is investing this titanic struggle with the character of a crusade in which it behoves every man of every nation which does not wish to see uncorruptable egoism dominating the future to bear his part. Deep in our hearts is fixed the conviction that such a foul conspiracy cannot prevail, and when we seek for the ultimate ground of that conviction we find it is not the numbering up of hosts against hosts. We know that strength must be opposed to strength, but in the last resort do we not confide in what a Russian statesman has spoken of as "the imponderable elements which will ultimately serve our cause?"—the moral forces and factors which are surely causing the outraged conscience of mankind to take sides against the big battalions with which it was thought to override every other consideration known among men. Fear not: the hosts may be many and long prepared; but "they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

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Do you start and cry out from twitching nerves or darting pains?
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THE undersigned has received instructions from the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to sell by Public Auction on

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the 29th October, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at their

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A Quantity of Valuable Office Furniture

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Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1915.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 25th OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 26th OCTOBER.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer. \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer). 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer. 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer. 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

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Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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SUNDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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s.s. SUI AN.

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

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s.s. Salmat, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
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These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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Sailing Date

Destination.

MARSEILLES
AND LONDON,
via Singapore,
Penang, Colombo,
Suez & Port Said
Fushimi Maru
Capt. Trizawa
T. 21,000
(THURS., 4th
Nov. at noon.VICTORIA, B.O.
and SEATTLE
via Shanghai,
Mojito, Kobe,
Yokkaichi, and
Yokohama
Awa Maru
Capt. T. Hori
T. 12,500
(TUES., 2nd
Nov., at noon.
Shidzuoka Maru
Capt. Jozawa
T. 12,500
(THURS., 11th
Nov., at noon.SYDNEY & MEL-
BOURNE, via
Manila, Thura-
day Island, and
Townsville and
Brisbane
Hilachi Maru
Capt. Tominaga
T. 13,500
(TUES., 16th
Nov. at 4 p.m.CALCUTTA via
Singapore, Penang
& Rangoon
Colombo Maru
Capt. O. Sakamoto
T. 10,000
(SATURDAY,
30th Oct.BOMBAY via Singa-
pore, Malacca and
Colombo
Bombay Maru
Capt. Terada
T. 8,000
(THURSDAY,
28th Oct.SHANGHAI, Moji
and Kobe
Rangoon Maru
Capt. Nomura
T. 8,000
(TUESDAY,
2nd Nov.SHANGHAI, Kobe
and Yokohama
Sanuki Maru
Capt. Tada
T. 12,500
(TUESDAY,
26th Oct.NAGASAKI, Kobe
and Yokohama
Tango Maru
Capt. K. Soyeda
T. 13,500
(SATUR., 13th
Nov. at 10 a.m.SHANGHAI, Kobe
and Yokohama
Kamo Maru
Capt. Shimizu
T. 16,000
(TUES., 2nd
Nov. at 10 a.m.

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" " " " Montreal \$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.

" " " " 1st Return \$37.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.

" " 1st Return \$72. " " 1st Return \$73.16/—

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" " 2nd " \$ 90. " " 2nd " \$ 83.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Kaifong 26th Oct. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean 26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, C'FOO & T'HSIN Kuelchow 26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI 26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
NEWCHOWANG 26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI 26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming 2nd Nov. at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinthe," "Taming,"
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Hongkong 25th October, 1915.

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LIJN.**Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilmancock	In port	...	26th Oct.	SHAI
Tikink	In port	...	28th Oct.	JAPAN
Tikembang	Kobe	31st Oct.	3rd Nov.	JAPAN
Tiljatap	MACASSAR	6th Nov.	12th Nov.	JAPAN
Tilhodax	JAPAN	10th Nov.	12th Nov.	JAPAN
Tililwong	BATAVIA	27th Nov.	4th Dec.	SHAI

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Dairen Maru	8,000 - 15 knots	Monday, 1st November.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	Wednes., 3rd November.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 30th Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 28th Dec., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.

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Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

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MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	2nd Nov.	3rd Nov. 11 a.m.
Aldham	22nd Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St. Albans	10th Dec.	14th Dec. "
Empire		3rd Jan. "

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
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Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 26th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 29th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haikan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 2nd Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

U. S. Transport America.
The U. S. army transport
America which was due at Chin-
wangtao on 13th inst. brings
about a hundred men and thirty
non-coms as relics, together with
a large number of joy-riders and
stores. We understand that in
future U. S. non-coms and men
will only do two years in China,
so that, in the course of a few
months the personnel of the 15th
U. S. Infantry will be entirely
changed.—"C. O."

City of Nagpur.

The steamer City of Nagpur
arrived in Calcutta on September
24. This boat was the first to
reach the Euphrate, which was
wrecked off Socotra, and she took
off nearly 600 passengers and
crew. Captain J. M. Main, of the
City of Nagpur, has been pre-
sented with one of the Euphra-
te's bells, suitably inscribed, and
a letter from the passengers
expressing admiration and thanks
for the skill and care with which
he rescued them after the disaster.
Tonnage of Vessels at Calcutta.
The tonnage of vessels berthed
at Calcutta jetties during the
month of July shows a decrease
of 2,000 tons as compared with
the tonnage during the same
month last year. In July, 1914,
twenty vessels, including six
Austrian of 34,000 tons total,
were berthed against twenty-one
this July. The absence of enemy
ships is partly made up for by
the presence this year of four
Japanese boats aggregating
23,000 tons.

Collision at Wuhu.

A collision, resulting in the loss
of at least two lives, occurred at
Wuhu on the afternoon of the
8th inst. says the C. C. Post.
We learn from our correspondent,
that the B. and S. steamer
Kiangyang was moored in the
stream, loading rice from cargo-
boats, a number of which were
made fast alongside the steamer.
Two large rafts came drifting
with the strong current, neither
of them being "under command"
even in the most "Pickwickian"
sense of the word. Drifting
through the harbour, they fouled
the steamer, breaking away and
capsizing the cargo-boats and
drowning at least two boatmen.
Telegraphic instructions were
despatched by the Customs to
Nanking, requesting that the
rafts be held up on their arrival
and the crews detained, pending
an enquiry into the affair.
Large Profits of Holland-America
Line.The Holland-America Line,
which at the start of the European
conflict had forty steamships con-
stantly crossing the Atlantic, has
made \$30,000,000 since the war
began. That statement was made
recently by several old steamship
men. Although officials of the
line in New York were unwill-
ing to quote figures, they
willingly admitted that the
company has done an enor-
mous business in the last year.
Foodstuffs and non-contraband
cargo in tremendous quantities
carried by the company's
vessels were carried to the port and Rot-
terdam, for trans-shipment to
Germany at the start of the war.
The profits realised on these car-
goes were gigantic, it is said.
Following Great Britain's em-
bargo, this trade dwindled rapid-
ly, and many of the Holland-
America Line freighters have been
called in. A great deal of staff
still is shipped into Germany via
Rotterdam, however.

Fire on British Ship

Imperils 1,000 Horses.
Fifty men, mostly city firemen,
were overcome by smoke while
fighting a fire of unknown origin
on board the British steamship
Anglo-Californian at Montreal on
August 24th. The fire was ex-
tinguished only after the vessel
had suffered considerable damage.
There were more than 1,000
horses aboard, intended for cavalry
use by the allies, but only eight
of them were killed by smoke or
flames. Nearly a score more
were overcome by smoke.
The Anglo-Californian had a
narrow escape from a German
submarine on July 5th. Eight
members of the crew, including
two Americans, were killed as a
result of the attack, and the steam-
ship was seriously damaged but
managed to make the port of
Queenstown.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Tues., 26th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues., 26th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Choyang	Wed., 27th Oct. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 29th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 30th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Namsang	Sat., 6th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 6th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
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Subject to change without Notice

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For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Merionethshire	Middle of Oct.
GENOA & LONDON	Carnarvonshire	Middle of Nov.

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The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN."

3,000 Tons, Capt. R. de Weerd, will be despatched for Swatow, Beikwan Deli (Medan) Penang and Singapore on the 28th October.

This steamer has excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

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Agents.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Oct.
Genoa	Glengyle	S. T. Co.	30. Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	1. Nov.
L'don. B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Novara	P. & O.	5. Nov.
L'don. B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nellora	P. & O.	19. Nov.
London & Glasgow	of Bombay	B. L. L.	30. Nov.
Genoa and London	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Bede	D. & Co.	26. Oct.
V'ia & T'ma via S'hai, N'sai & Co.	Haw i M.	C. S. K.	30. Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	1. Nov.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co.	Gujarat	B. L.	3. Nov.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	9. Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10. Nov.
Ports via Japan	Hawai M.	O. S. K.	15. Nov.
V'ia, T'ma via S'hai & N'sai & Co.	Inverio	B. L. L.	17. Nov.
San Francisco	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14. Dec.
San Francisco via M'ia & Japan etc.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4. Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	2. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	16. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18. Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	B. & S.	26. Oct.
Anping, Tokao via S'ow & Amoy	Soah M.	O. S. K.	27. Oct.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	28. Oct.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Isaho		
Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. E.	28. Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	29. Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Dunera	D. S. Co.	25. Oct.
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	25. Oct.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	30. Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Polynesien	M. M.	1. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	2. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	2. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	2. Nov.
Batavia, Cheribon Samarang, etc.	Tjikombang	J. C. J. L.	3. Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	4. Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Sardinia	P. & O.	6. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13. Nov.
Mauritius and South African			
Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25. Jan.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,759 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

will be despatched for the above ports about

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for Coronel via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. DAIREN MARU will be despatched by this Company from here for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Monday the 1st November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHIYO MARU will sail for San Francisco on the 15th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 28th Dec. at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on Sunday the 17th Oct. due to arrive at Hongkong on Friday the 15th November.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian Ports, Zambanga and Manila on the 13th instant and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. JAPAN left C'outta on the 20th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 3th November.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Pheumpeh, Br. s.s. 1,065, W. G. Bird, 16th Oct.—Saigon, 12th Oct. Gen. Chinese.	
Katori Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,161, B. Kon, 18th Oct.—London, Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,426, J. Cantell, 18th Oct.—Chingwa, 11th Oct. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Rees Lewis, 19th Oct.—Swatow, 18th Oct. Rice—B. & S.	
Tijmanoch, Dut. s.s. 4,791, A. Wha Raoy, 20. Oct.—Bomabey, 14th Oct. Br.—J.M. & Co.	
Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,351, N. Suzuki, 21st Oct.—Balik Papan, 13th Oct. Sugar—D. & Co.	
Tungus, Nor. s.s. 1,031, C. Cornelsen, 21st Oct.—Bangkok, 15th Oct. Rice—Chinese.	
Takaang, Br. s.s. 975, J. R. Matthews, 21st Oct.—Hoibow, 19th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Cheung, Br. s.s. 1,338, J. Speed, 21st Oct.—Sombabaya, 11th Oct. Sugar—B. & S.	
Annan, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Arutur, 22nd Oct.—Bangkok, 15th Oct. Rice—T. & Co.	
Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, R. Hodimoto, 22nd Oct.—Bangkok, 14th Oct. Rice—Chinese.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,310, A. Jenkins, 21st Oct.—Saigon, Gen.—Chinese.	
Teon, Br. s.s. 1,350, Trowbridge, 22nd Oct.—Manila, 19th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,356, Jenkins, 22nd Oct.—Saigon, 18th Oct. General—Chinese.	
Asahi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,670, M. Konaka, 22nd Oct.—Milke, 16th Oct. Coal—M.B.E.	
Tikini, Dut. s.s. 2,388, W. H. Lap, 22nd Oct.—Sombabaya, 13th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Bertrand, Br. s.s. 2,282, Jenk's, 22nd Oct.—Vandevostok, Gen.—Order.	
Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, T. Konishi, 22nd Oct.—Hoibow, Gen.—O.S.K.	
Halmun, Br. s.s. 841, Stewart, 23rd Oct.—Swatow, 22nd Oct. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	

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Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	0
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW	City of Bombay	30th November.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

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VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

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Hongkong 29th May, 1915

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT LOW TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' 6" (top) 15' 6" (bottom)	12' 6"	10' 6"	2' 0"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	120	24' 6" (top) 21' 6" (bottom)	14' 6"	12' 6"	2' 0"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	140	30' 6" (top) 27' 6" (bottom)	16' 6"	14' 6"	2' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	200	36' 6" (top) 33' 6" (bottom)	18' 6"	16' 6"	2' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	220	38' 6" (top) 35' 6" (bottom)	20' 6"	18' 6"	2' 0"
WAI-KO-KU-SUI					
Cementation Dock	44'	15'	10'	8' 6"	1' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	110'	24'	21'	19'	2'
Lancet Dock	110'	24'	21'	19'	2'

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Telephone No. 1 K.

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M. DYER B.Sc., M.J.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

Telephone No. 29, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE DARDANELLES.

"NO HONOUR EQUALS THE GOODWILL OF THE ANZAC HEROES."

October 24, 11.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in the Dardanelles, General Birdwood telegraphed to General Hamilton on the 17th inst. and said: "The Anzacs greatly regret your departure and send their best wishes." General Hamilton replied: "I am deeply touched; to old soldiers, like myself, no honour equals the goodwill of the Anzac heroes."

THE RUSSIANS.

A STATE MONOPOLY OF TEA PROJECTED.

October 24, 8.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a state monopoly of tea is projected, which, it is estimated, will yield a hundred million roubles annually.

REFORMATION OF THE FISCAL SYSTEM FORESHADOWED.

October 24, 11.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd a ukase authorises a credit, for operations abroad, amounting to five hundred and fifty millions sterling. The Minister of Finance foreshadows a reformation of the whole of the fiscal system on the basis of income tax, with a tax on textiles, and state monopolies of tea, sugar and matches.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS.

THE STORY UNFOLDED AT THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

"MEDICINE" FOR INDIA.

Our readers will remember that we published, on the 19th and 23rd inst., in connection with the seizure of arms, a telegraphic communication from our correspondent in Shanghai of which the following, culled from the N. C. D. News, is an enlargement:—
Some serious allegations were made in the Mixed Court on October 19 which, if they are substantiated by evidence, reveal a state of affairs which the Police are to be congratulated upon unearthing. The allegations were made in connection with the big seizure of arms and ammunition the case being heard before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu. Three Chinese appeared before the Court, giving the names of Tsong Tsz-dau (married, a stove-dore), Ng Vang-sing (married, a shopkeeper), and Ng Sze-ping (married, a shopkeeper). They were charged "for that they, on October 16, 1915, at 804 Woohang Road, Shanghai, did unlawfully keep for military purposes certain arms, to wit, 129 pistols and 20,830 rounds of ammunition, contrary to the Chinese Provisional Criminal section 205."
Mr. N. L. Newman appeared for the prosecution, acting on behalf of the Police, while Mr. Holborow appeared for Tsong Tsz-dau, and Mr. Musso for Ng Vang-sing.
Previous to the opening statement being made by Mr. Newman, a letter was handed to Mr. Grant Jones, from the German Assessor, Mr. Pernitzsch, which was addressed to Mr. M. O. Springfield, Registrar of the Mixed Court. It read as follows:—"Sir, With reference to our conversation by telephone, I beg to inform you that the defendant's name is Tsong Tsz-dau, who is employed by the German merchant Nielsen, and was arrested, as far as I can ascertain, by a detective of the Harbin Road station. I thank you to have the case remanded for me either for Saturday or for a special hearing. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Dr. Pernitzsch, German Assessor."

Mr. Grant Jones, after reading it, said that the rules of the Consular Body said that letters were to be received from the Consul-house, and he was told that he was take it in this peculiar manner (in the planks). Nature of the Planks.
The attention of the Court was at this stage called to the planks and to the tin cases containing the arms and ammunition. The former were planks about a foot wide and eight or nine feet long, leaning against the side of the Court. There was little, apparently, that was suspicious about them, with the exception of a number of grooves, into which the tins fitted. There were a number of such grooves on each plank. The tins were likewise innocent looking, being air-tight, and bearing no mark on the outside to lead anyone to think that they contained pistols and ammunition.

Continuing the story, Mr. Newman said:—"We have also a desk at the Police Station which has a false bottom to it. The Chinese was told by Nielsen to take these things to an address in India, which he was given."

Mr. Grant Jones: That is the statement of the man Tsong Tsz-dau?

Mr. Newman—Yes.

Mr. Grant Jones—How do you mean he was to take them?

Mr. Newman—He was to go on board ship with them in this form. How they were discovered in this particular state was that they were being prepared for shipment, and to get the planks made they had to get the services of a carpenter. The carpenter, becoming curious, opened one of the tins. The men thought, and the prosecution do not suggest otherwise, that it was medicine, and they then found that the tins contained ammunition.

The accused say that they were angry at being hoodwinked, as it were, and they were taking part of the cases back to the Germans, but they still had a considerable quantity left.

Mr. Grant Jones—Do you mean they had returned some?

Mr. Newman—No, they say they were on their way to return them; whether they were or not I do not know. The fact remains that they were being conveyed in this peculiar way, even although they were only being returned to Nielsen. There was still a larger quantity left on the premises.

With those few facts, concluded Mr. Newman, I think the Court will see that the British interests are certainly much more extensive than the German interests for this particular case.

Mr. Holborow said that his client had been a victim, and in the event of a remand he applied for bail.

Mr. Musso made a similar petition for bail, but this was strongly objected to by Mr. Newman, who said that Mr. Musso's client was the principal offender, as he was in the same firm as the man Nielsen.

Mr. Musso—His defence is that he was given these things and they were represented to him as medicine.

Mr. Grant Jones—You say he is an innocent agent of some other felonious person?

Mr. Musso—Yes. Counsel added that his client had given all the information he could to the Police.

Mr. Newman—I am not prepared to give my reason at the present moment, except that he did not give all the information that he could have given.

Mr. Grant Jones—Do you submit to the jurisdiction of the Court, Mr. Musso?

Mr. Musso said he had no instructions to do otherwise.

Mr. Newman said he did not want the case adjourned for a special hearing, as it would last only a short while.

The case was accordingly remanded until Wednesday morning. An order was also made that the arms remain in the custody of the police until a further order of the Court.

DR. DUMBA.

Dismissal of the U. S. Austrian Ambassador.

More than a rebuke to an indiscreet diplomatist is discerned by our press in President Wilson's request for the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, because of his conspiracy to instigate strikes in American munition-plants. Through the general chorus of editorial praise for the President's action runs also the suggestion that the incident has a wider significance than appears on the surface. Thus the Chicago Herald noting that Dr. Dumba destroyed his welcome at Washington by "plotting to destroy our industrial peace" and by "seeking to transfer the European War to our neutral land," remarks that his case should convey a lesson "to all and diverse gentlemen in Washington who are here on sufferance." The incident, says the Baltimore American, "should prove a salutary warning to other foreign representatives who have been just as active, but who have not been shrewd enough to prevent a full exposure of their acts." Let other diplomats who have been "endeavouring to meddle in our internal affairs" take heed, admonishes the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, and the same warning is sounded in varying accents by the St. Louis Globe Democrat, Philadelphia Record, and many other papers. Reminding us that the Lusitania, Ambro, and Hesperian cases are still pending between this country and Germany, the New York Tribune remarks:

"Words of argument, of remonstrance, have hitherto failed to obtain from that country's representatives anything but a vague and indefinite assurance that hereafter the rights of our citizens shall be respected. It is not too much to hope that the dismissal of Dumba may carry to Germany the pointed assurance, as only deeds can, that the United States is determined to make its rights respected."

The penitentiary sentence of Stahl, the self-confessed perjurer who swore he saw guns on the Lusitania, and the demand for the recall of Dr. Dumba, says the New York Times, serve notice "to Austrians, Germans, and German-Americans" that "the cure for this plague of conspiracies is in our hands and that we are going to apply it." And in the Washington correspondence of the same paper we read:

"The dismissal of Dr. Dumba, for that is what it amounts to, has created a sensation in Washington. But diplomats and other interested observers are wondering whether or not a greater sensation is in store as an outcome of the Dumba case. Speculation in this connection is based on the statement in Secretary Lansing's instructions to Ambassador Penfield that Dr. Dumba was guilty of a flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by a secret bearer of official dispatches 'through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary.' Archibald, the secret-dispatch bearer, also carried a copy of a communication addressed to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States."

Even the German-American New York Herald confesses that "Dr. Dumba invited the fate that befell him," but it qualifies this admission with the following comment: "The pro-British newspapers, embittered by the defeats the Teutonic allies are inflicting on their adversaries, seized upon this letter as a welcome basis for a new campaign of hatred, and the President had to yield. However, he went further than he might have gone. Instead of

intimating to the Vienna Government that to grant leave of absence to the offender, reserving his recall for a later date, would be a welcome way of disposing of the incident—a procedure usually followed in such cases—the President selected the rougher road of a curt dismissal. This mode of getting rid of Dr. Dumba is calculated to increase the tension between this country and the Teutonic allies.

The activities which made Dr. Dumba "no longer acceptable" to our Government came to light when the British authorities seized certain papers carried by James F. J. Archibald, an American war-correspondent, who sailed from New York on August 21 on the Holland-America liner bound for Rotterdam. The Rotterdam was ordered into Falmouth, where a search of Archibald's stateroom brought to light a number of confidential communications from the Austrian and German Ambassadors at Washington to their home Governments. One of these, written in Dr. Dumba's own handwriting and addressed to Baron Barian, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Austria-Hungary outlined and "most warmly recommended to your Excellency's favourable consideration" a plan for "the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem (Schwab's) steel and munitions-factories as well as in the Middle West." In this letter Dr. Dumba went on to say:

"I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war-material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly discourage it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German military attache, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money. But even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of the crisis, favourable working conditions for our poor, oppressed fellow countrymen. In Bethlehem these twelve hours a day seven days in the week! Alas, weak persons succumb, become consumptive. As far as German workmen are found among the skilled elements, provision will be made forthwith for their exit. There has, besides this, been created a German private [underlined] registry-office for providing employment, and which already works voluntarily and well for such persons. We, too, shall join, and the widest support is contemplated for us."

Soon after Washington received the text of this document Mr. Lansing addressed to Baron Barian another note, from which we quote the following paragraph: "By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the President directs me to inform your Excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty at Washington."

This note concluded with expressions of "deep regret" that it had become necessary to ask for Dr. Dumba's recall, and with assurances of a sincere desire "to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

"A sense of profound relief and approval welcomes President Wilson's request for the recall of Dr. Dumba," remarks the New York Evening Mail, and the Evening Sun

TELEGRAMS.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires reports that the area sown for the next crop of wheat in the Argentine is officially estimated at 10½ million acres.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

London, Received October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that wireless telephone communication has been effected with the Eiffel Tower, via Arlington, Virginia.

OBITUARY.

DR. W. G. GRACE.

Received, October 24.
The death of the veteran cricketer, Dr. W. G. Grace, is announced.

"W. G." was born in 1818 and studied at St. Bartholomew's and Westminster. He was in practice at Bristol from 1879 to 1899, and his cricket career lasted from 1870 to 1900.]

SIR ANDREW NOBLE.

Received, October 23.
The death is announced of Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B., chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd.

thinks that even the more drastic course of giving the Ambassador his passport would have been justified by the facts. The President's note of dismissal "will be read with no less attention and interest in Berlin than in Vienna," says the New York World, which adds, optimistically: "In the end the President's disposition of the Dumba incident will make for a better understanding between the United States and Germany and Austria. It will clear the air. Both Berlin and Vienna have had to learn that the United States is a nation. Hitherto they have regarded it as a congeries of European immigrants of various races and conflicting sentiments who were to be dealt with as pro-German or pro-British, as the case might be. The pro-German element has been stimulated to put forth all its influence and all its effort in behalf of the Teutonic alliance. No obligations of any sort to the United States have been recognized. The element that was not pro-German has been treated as a hostile people. That there might be Americans in this country with rights that belligerents were bound to respect has apparently never entered into the calculations of Berlin and Vienna."

"Unquestionably the German and Austrian Governments have been much deceived by the violence, the shamelessness, and the flagrant disloyalty of many so-called American citizens of German birth or descent. They have been deceived to by the beneficiaries of their own subsidized propaganda, which reported what it was paid to report. These hirelings, in their zeal to earn their tainted money, have done their best to convince Berlin and Vienna that this country was a legitimate battle-ground of conflicting belligerent interests, and that a powerful public opinion could be arrayed in support of anything that the German and Austrian Governments might undertake to do in bending the United States to their military needs.

"That has been the most serious factor in the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany in respect to end native warfare."—New York Literary Digest.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:

Opium.
Stocks on October 21st were: 437 Patna, 238 Benares, 4171 Malwa and 159 Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval have been 23 Patna, 6 Benares, 17 Malwa and 5 Persian and Turkish. In uncertified Bengal opium the balance of stocks on October 21 was 191 Patna and 69 Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

Exports.
The Feather market is quiet, and there is very little doing in Ginger. No business has been done in Galangal. Cassia Oil is steady with small business. Star Aniseed Oil is reported to be slightly firmer, with some small sales. Nothing is doing in Star Aniseed, and the Ground Nut market is quiet. The Yunnan Tin trade is quiet inasmuch. Sales of 30 piculs of Quicksilver are reported, there are no stocks, buyers are speculating and prices are advancing. Nothing is doing in Saigon Cassia. As to Bristles, the report states there is a strong demand for the Black brand, but very little offering. Other qualities are quiet.

Imports.
The Cotton Yarn market has ruled extremely quiet and business has been on a most restricted scale at a decline of \$2. Dealers are selling amongst themselves at \$6 to \$7 below the highest prices touched. This is due to profit taking and to the uncertain situation generally. Quotations are:—No. 10 at \$55-112, No. 12s at \$100/113, No. 10s at \$102-107, No. 20s at \$107/142. Arrivals 11,000 bales. Sales 500 bales. Unsold stock 35,000 bales. Bargains 32,000 bales. The Woollens market is strong and only the impossibility of securing supplies at reasonable prices stands in the way of business. As to Raw Cottons, no business, no quotations and no stocks are the remarks used in the report. There is no change to report in Metals. Enquiries small, with no business reported fixed. Quotations locally unchanged. Further advances are noted from London. Yellow Metal is nominal. No change is reported in Petroleum Products. There are no stocks of Pepper, Camphor nor Window Glass. No sales of coal of importance are reported. Tea Sugar market is weak, and prices have further declined.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front.

The following is the subscription list to date.

Total acknowledged to October 16, 1915. ... \$7689.69

Since received:—

"R.E.H." ... 2.00

"H.M.S. Canton" ... 38.00

Per South China Morning Post, Mr. W. Mitchell ... 10.00

Mr. W. E. Clarke ... 10.00

Miss Angel Ormiston ... 3.00

"Halley's Comet" ... 5.00

"Common Salt" ... 5.00

... 73.00

Amount expended to ... \$7742.89

October 16 ... \$7005.42

Since expended ... 522.03

... 7527.50

Balance in hand ... \$215.16

D. W. GRADDOCK

Chairman.

Hongkong, October 23, 1915.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GENERAL MONRO LEAVES FOR THE DARDANELLES.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
General Monro, left London yesterday for the Dardanelles.

A POOR SUBMARINE RECORD.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
German submarines during the week sank only one small vessel.

GERMAN SPIES BUSY AGAIN.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
At the police court two men, charged with signalling from the roof of a hotel to the enemy during the last air raid, having been handed over to the military.

GERMANY APOLOGISES FOR HER SKILFUL SAILORS.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that in connection with the German trawler which fired on a Swedish submarine within Swedish territorial limits, the naval staff in Berlin has expressed profound regret and has promised to make a searching enquiry.

ANOTHER GERMAN AEROPLANE ACHIEVEMENT.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
A telegram from Malmoe states that German aeroplanes sighted two British submarines under water. Subsequently a flotilla of torpedo boats from Sassnitz chased the submarines, which retreated northwards. There was no firing.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT LOSSES.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Germans have up till now lost two Zeppelins and 17 aeroplanes in the Baltic region.

GENERAL RETIRES.

October 23, 1.00 p.m.
General Rennekampf has been placed on the retired list.

MORE MINOR SUCCESSES.

October 24, 5.00 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states that a Russian landing party near Domene, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, on Friday repulsed a German force, capturing prisoners and material. Forty three German dead were abandoned, the Russians had only a few wounded. Fighting on the left of the Styr continues. The Russians near Kolki captured another 821 prisoners, 17 Maxim, and eight trench mortars. Elsewhere fighting has not been of an important character.

THE MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

October 23, 10.00 p.m.
Despatches dealing with the operations in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia up to April 14 are published as a Blue Book. Particulars of the composition of the machine gun corps on October 6 are given in the army orders. It is to be divided into three branches: cavalry, infantry and motor. The first two are to be organised as a brigade, machine gun squadrons and companies respectively, and the last as motor machine gun batteries. The war establishment of the machine gun company will be nine officers, 141 non-commissioned officers and men, and 52 horses.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

October 23, 10.00 p.m.
According to a Paris correspondent a telegram from Athens states that, from the despatches from Nish signed by M. Pashitch, the losses of General Mackensen's armies are shown to be at least 60,000. British and French military attaches who have arrived from Nish confirm this, and add that Vranja was not occupied by the Bulgarians, who attempted a more cavalry raid and were thrown back. They state that Serbian troops have entered Bulgarian territory.

BOMBARDMENT OF BULGARIAN COAST.

October 23, 4.05 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that an Anglo-Franco-Russian squadron bombarded the Bulgarian coast on October 21, shelling a number of military positions and seriously damaging the harbour works, railway station and shipping at Vardere. Care was exercised to avoid hitting points not possessing any military importance.

THE LANDINGS AT SALONICA.

October 24, 2.00 a.m.
A Paris communique says there is nothing important to report. The landings of the French troops at Salonica continue regularly under the best conditions. The French troops which crossed the Greek frontier have established touch with the Serbian troops.

MORE ITALIAN PROGRESS.

October 24, 12.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Italians have made further progress at many points. A communique says:—To the west of Lake Garda we stormed Mount Nodice, thus completing the command of the Ledro Valley. We captured a strong redoubt in the vicinity of Coldilans. The importance of Thursday's success in the Seisera valley is confirmed. Up to the present we have buried 423 of the enemy there. We have also made progress on the Upper and Middle Isère. Two violent enemy counter-attacks at Mirali were repulsed and we took 157 prisoners. Despite the enemy's fierce resistance, supported by numerous powerful batteries, we have progressed along practically the whole of the Carso front, particularly at San Martino, and have captured 2,009 prisoners, sixty officers, seven machine guns and quantities of munitions and materials.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

LORD DERBY SANGUINE.

October 24, 2.35 a.m.
Mr. Horatio Bottomley, speaking at Hackney, said he had discussed the new recruiting scheme with Lord Derby who said his experience already convinced him that the voluntary system would be saved, and that he confidently anticipated that, by the end of November, there would be sufficient recruits to meet the requirements of the army.

AMERICAN COTTON.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington, it is announced that the British Board of Trade has arranged to make a settlement regarding seized American cotton not covered by sales or contracts. The price paid will be the market value at the port of shipment at the time of the same shipment.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

THE GENTLE GERMAN.

DRASTIC MEASURES IN BELGIUM.

October 22, 5.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a Brussels telegram says that the Governor General has summoned all persons within his jurisdiction belonging to any hostile army or on a mission from any hostile government, to report themselves within twenty-four hours. Those responding will be removed as prisoners of war; anyone arrested thereafter, or assisting such persons in any way, will be punished most severely.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

HIS MAJESTY'S APPEAL TO THE MEN OF THE EMPIRE.

October 23, 3.05 a.m.
His Majesty the King, in a message to the people, expresses his pride in the voluntary response of his subjects for the defence of a free Empire, but says the end is not in sight. His Majesty appeals to men of all classes to come forward voluntarily at a grave moment in the struggle against a highly organised enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations.

FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

October 23, 3.05 a.m.
The text of the King's message to the people is as follows:—
"At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organised enemy, who has transgressed the laws of nations and has changed the ordinance that binds civilised Europe, I appeal to you. I rejoice at the Empire's efforts and I am proud of the voluntary world-wide response from my subjects, who have sacrificed home and fortune, and life itself, in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built up. I ask you to make good these sacrifices. The end is not in sight, and more and more men are wanted to keep the armies in the field, and through them, to secure victory and enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in the men of our race the sternest resolve, and I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in the fight. In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers, who, for long months, have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

BRITISH TROOPS HAVE ENTERED SERBIA.

October 23, 6.00 a.m.
The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Paris has the best authority for stating that British troops have entered Serbia.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS UNABLE TO MAKE HEADWAY IN RIGA.

October 23, 2.25 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, Galicia is not the only scene of Russian successes. A communique says:—The Russians crossed, against opposition, the Odra river, south-east of Baranovitchi, stormed the heights on the other side and took 1,588 prisoners, to which have been added 2,092 prisoners taken in various actions on the left bank of the Styr.
The Germans are unable to make headway in the Riga and Dvinsk regions. A violent German attack near Ols, on Thursday, was immediately arrested.
The Russians also advanced westwards in the lake region and east of Vilna, repulsing numerous counter-attacks, and captured a village west of Postavy.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN LOSE HEAVILY.

October 23, 2.15 a.m.
The Rome communique adds that the positions captured by the Italians include Mount Melino, in Giudicarie, (which was stormed, much material being taken) and Mount Despina, a town on the lower Tirolo.
The enemy, on Thursday evening, counter-attacked in the district of Mount Corno, but was repulsed and pursued, and lost heavily. The Italians at Rienz Peak advanced simultaneously in the mountains, scaling the difficult Raunkofel crest and reaching the plain in the direction of Schenderbach, storming enemy trenches and capturing prisoners. The town of Leopoldskirchen was set on fire and strong enemy forces in the Seisera valley were put to flight.
The Italians on the Isère front opened an attack, on Friday morning, on numerous strong positions between Caporetto and the sea. They advanced under a murderous fire and stormed with the bayonet a great entrenchment below Narali Peak in the Montenero zone, numerous trenches on Santa Lucia hill in the Tolmino sector, and a strong redoubt on the slopes of Mount Sabotini, north of Gorizia.

(Continued on page 10.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Consul A. Nilsson to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Residence "Victoria Lodge" No. 15 Peak Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—
Fine Axminster, Pile Carpets, Rugs and Stair Carpet, Brussels Carpet, Walnut Bookcase, Swedish Carved Oak Chairs, Card Table, Easy Chairs and Ottoman with Loose Covers, Large Overmantels, Console Tables with Mirrors, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Bronze and Brass Elongated, Ceiling Fans, Brass Fenders, Swedish Lace and Embroidered Curtains, etc.
Fine Twin Brass Bedsteads with Wire and Hair Mattresses, Teak Wardrobes, Toilet Tables and Chest-of-Drawers, Patent Washstands, etc.

Dinner Service, Tea and Coffee Sets, Glass and E. F. Ware, Copper Tea and Coffee Sets with Tray, Crockery, Cooking Range, Copper and Aluminium Cooking Utensils, Tennis Net and Poles, Stone Roller, Lawn Mower, Palms in Pots, etc., etc.

1 Zither.
N.B.—Most of the above furniture made by Lane Crawford & Co. and Wm. Powell Ltd.
On view from Thursday, the 28th October.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

AN OPEN AIR
CONCERT AND FETE

will be held in the Public Gardens, Albert Road, in aid of the funds of the BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

and the ORDEB OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM on WEDNESDAY, October 27th, 1915, at 9 p.m.

Under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris, Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

Admission will be afforded at the Main Entrance and the Albany Entrance. The Gates will be opened at 8.30 p.m.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. L. A. Watson and Officers the band of the 74th Punjabis will perform and also The Police Reserve Band.

Vocalists:—
Mrs. Villiers Smyth
Mr. A. J. England
Mr. H. E. Muriel

Tickets of Admission 50 cents each can be obtained at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., The Robinson Piano Co., and at either Gate on the night of the Fete.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF Local Charities for Children—the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND the National Committee for Belgian Relief, and children in M. C. L. Homes whose fathers have been killed in action.

To be held in the Grounds of Government House by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor.

On SATURDAY, 30th October, From 2 to 6 p.m. Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road. Prices of admission Adults 30 cts Children 10 cts All Members and Associates free.

Come to see the "MERRIE MUMMERS" 5.30 p.m. Ticket \$1.00.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES, JONES, SWEETS, TEA, BRAN TUB, CHRISTMAS TREE.

No Chills Taken.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY OCTOBER, 26.

MISS MAY CLARKE, in her Latest Songs.

The Magnificent and Startling Drama.

in 4 parts, 3,700 feet long:—

"THE INVENTORS' RIVALRY."

Don't Miss This Wonderful Picture.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28,

"THE FALSE WIRELESS," in 3 parts.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday 23rd October

EXCLUSIVE FEATURE

ITALIAN FILM

IRIS

IN 5 PARTS:

etc., etc.,

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FORD MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES,
DRY BATTERIES, OPTIMUS STOVES,
BLOW LAMPS, TOOL SETS, SPEEDOMETERS,
MOTOR BOAT HORNS, TYRES, MEGAPHONES,
ROYAL TYPEWRITERS, MARINE ENGINES,
STATIONARY ENGINES, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS,
CANVAS, MOTOR BOATS.

Machine Office, Ground Floor.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN
HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.
We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea & Choicest Cake made with best Table Butter only.
You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

Don't forget after the Show Upper and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE. Oper Till Midnight

NOTICE

G. ~~SMITH~~ R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel of the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Yarn.

The local yarn market during the week has been practically dead. Transactions have been done in 10's of Two Tiger at Tls. 104, and Western at Tls. 108, and 20's at Tls. 110 and Tls. 111, but it is reported that these are only resales and not first hand transactions.

Sugar for Great Britain.

It is generally admitted that the time is not yet ripe for the discussion in Parliament of such a question as the future of the British cane sugar industry, important as it is, but nevertheless those intimately concerned in the welfare of the sugar-growing Colonies cannot fail to look forward to the possibilities of a bright future should preferential treatment for British sugar be secured after the War. Sugar factories cannot be erected in a few days, and although in the present state of the money market it is improbable that capital will be forthcoming as yet for the development of fresh sugar-growing areas, a good deal can be done to pave the way for the inauguration of new schemes. A despatch has been issued by the West India Committee asking the Governments of sugar-growing colonies what openings there are for the extension of the industry, and the replies should prove particularly useful. It has already been shown that in British Guiana alone more than enough sugar could be produced to meet the annual consumption in the United Kingdom, given favourable conditions as to immigration and market prices. Nor does the sugar question concern the West Indies only. It has been officially reported that, given a preference in the home market, the area under sugar could be very materially increased in Mauritius and Fiji, while the possibilities of Nigeria as a source of sugar supply are well worthy of careful investigation.

British Trade with China.

It appears from figures published by the Board of Trade that British exports to China during the first six months of the current year, valued at £4,059,000, were less than half those of the corresponding period of 1914. British imports, on the other hand, show a corresponding increase, as is the case with other countries with which we are carrying on war trade. Britain imported from China in the first half of last year only £1,977,000 worth of goods, and in 1913 £2,149,000 worth, while in the January-June war period we purchased goods to the extent of £3,224,000. These figures, of course, do not include Hongkong trade. Our exports to that port, says the *L. and O. Express*, in the same period were £1,040,000, against £2,243,000 last year, and our imports rose to £463,000 from £370,000. Our Far Eastern Ally, Japan, sent us goods to the value of £4,537,000 in the first half of this year, compared with £2,047,000 in 1914, while our exports to that country in the same period were £2,226,000, against £1,146,000 last year. Our imports from the Straits Settlements during the six months reached the high figure of £9,821,000, an increase of two and a half millions over last year. Exports to the colony, valued at £1,739,000, fell off by £872,000. Imports from the Federated Malay States amounted to £1,080,000 in the half year, as against £1,338,000 last year, and exports were £341,000, against £716,000. It may be noted that our purchases from Java, consisting largely of sugar, rose from £1,176,000 in the first two quarters of 1914 to £5,733,000 this year. Sugar accounts for something over two millions of this advance. From this United Kingdom Java took in this period £2,448,000 worth of goods, against £3,226,000 worth in the previous year. Our imports from Siam rose to £919,000 in the period under review, from £352,000 in the corresponding six months of 1914, while exports to that country, valued at £450,000, fell off by £131,000. It will be gathered from these figures that a large portion of the £5,733,000 increase in our imports in the first half of 1915 is contributed by our Far Eastern trade.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, Since 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, Since 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. & b. £830 ea. & £73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct. 845 x div.	790 c. div.	{ £2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to £24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurance.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 425 n.	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan. 175	160	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. 4955 n.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct. 4972	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 250 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 250	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurance.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 162 n.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 420 n.	8,000	\$250	60	385	Feb.	368	April 420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 489 sa.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 91	45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 194 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec. 23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. (Combined) 153 n.	{ 60,000 £5 } all			79	Jan.	50	Sept. 159	96	{ 6 p.c. on p. v. & 3 p.c. on d. a/c for year 1914. Shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H'kong from 29.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co. Ltd. 87/- s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept. 90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 439 n.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 39	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd. 130 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd. 37 1/2 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration 30/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2	Feb.	33/6	Dec. 33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Min. 33 1/2 n.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2	Jan.	1.90	Nov. 4	3 1/2	{ 1/2 for 1909
Ing Co., Ltd. 312 n.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2	Jan.	19/6	Nov. 32/6	28 1/2	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Tromps Mines Ltd. 28 1/2 n.	796,666	£1	all	56/6		21/3	Nov. 41	37/6	{ 1/- interim 1915
Ural Caspian 39/- n. cum div.									
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 81 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 81 1/2	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pon D. Co., Ltd. 88 1/2 n.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 88 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 60 b.	55,700	£1.10	all	60	July	50	Dec. 63 1/2	49 ex div.	{ Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 90 b.	36,000	£1.10	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands 194 sa.	13,000	£1.10	100	128	July	120	Dec. 116	112	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 112 s.	20,000	\$50	50						{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co. 109 n.	100,000	\$10	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 87 n.	100,000	\$10	all	9 1/4	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2	6.10	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 40 b.	6,000	\$10	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb. 40	40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands 105 b.	77,000	£50	all	58	Dec.	49	Oct. 106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 72 1/2 b.	2,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb. 100	100	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates 100 n.	10,000	\$100	all						{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 172 1/2 b.	20,000	£50	all	138	July	125	May 180	124	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co. 99.40 sa.	150,000	\$10	all	8 1/4	Mar.	7	June 9.30	7	{ 50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik 15 b.	75,000	£10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar. 17	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Jaou Kung Mow 84 s.	8,000	£100	all	110	Feb.	70	May 69 b.	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai 191 s.	40,000	£50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov. 105	90	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 10 1/4 b.	10,000	\$5	all	12	May	10	Dec. 10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 4.85 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April 4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) 9.90 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 9.90 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 10.10	8.00	1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 33 1/2 x div. b.	40,000	£7 1/2	6	39	June	35	Aug. 34	34	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 10 1/4 n.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec. 11	6.70	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 4 1/2 n.	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 45	39	Interim of \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 1390 n.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 190	184	
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 43 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr. 34 1/2	25	Interim of \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.60 n.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb. 5.90	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 for 1914
Langkats 138 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec. 42	36 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 99 1/2 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/4	Jan.	9 1/4	June 10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 85 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec. 1	0 cts.	
Philippines Ld. 4 b.	75,000	\$10	all						None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 4 b.	12,000	\$10	all						\$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin 20 n.	13,200	\$50	all						None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 31 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov. 3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 161 n.	27,773	\$10	all	22 1/4	Feb.	17	Jan. 18	16	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd. 66 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec. 6.90 x div.	6.90 x div.	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited. 86 1/2 n.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7	6	{ \$1.50 for 1914
S. C. Morning Post 29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec. 29	29	

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.	Ayer Pannas (Straits) \$4.80 buy-ers 5.00 sellers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.30 buyers 3.55 x div. sellers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.25 buy-ers 5.50 sellers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3.15 buy-ers 3.20 sellers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.35 buyers 1.45 sellers.	Pajam (Straits) \$9.15 buyers 9.25 sellers.
Nordanals 19/- buyers 19/6 sellers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$4.90 buyers 5.05 sellers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.40 buyers 3.50 sellers.	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, OCT. 25, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

T/T Bombay 137	On Haiphong 7 1/2 % prem.	Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.50
T/T Calcutta 137	On Saigon 7 1/2 %	Sovereign 111.20 nom.
T/T Cebu 137	On Bangkok 8 1/4 %	Bar Silver ready 23 7/8
T/T Hongkong 137	Buying:	forward
T/T Java 137	4 m/s. L/C 1/10 9/16	
T/T Manila 137	4 m/s. D.P. 1/10 11/16	
T/T New York 42 1/4	6 m/s. L/C 1/10 13/16	
T/T San Francisco 42 1/4	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10 13/16	
T/T Shanghai 77	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/4	
T/T Singapore 78 1/2	4 m/s. Marks 1/10 13/16	
T/T Japan 86 1/2	14 m/s. Marks 1/10 13/16	
T/T India 136 1/2	6 m/s. Marks 1/10 13/16	
Demand India 137		

NOTICE
NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUITS
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHERIT'S BREWED
BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERIES
COPENHAGEN
DENMARK
AND
IS OF
BONA FIDE
DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Comprodores, and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

TEL. 636

BANKS
INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATIONHEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KOREA. YOKOHAMACAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS
received at rates to be ascertain-
ed on application.N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Associated at
Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seoul, Shanghai, Yokohama.Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be
obtained on application.EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.Incorporated by Royal
Charter 1853.HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of
Proprietors £1,200,000FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking business trans-
acted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS re-
ceived for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.Wm. DIKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.BANKS
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORA-
TION.Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver £1,500,000Reserve Liability of
Proprietors £15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Fattenden, Esq., Deputy
Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shillim,
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stait
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London
County and Westminster
Limited.Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per
annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per
annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per
annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

The Business of the above
Bank is conducted by the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.INTEREST on deposits is al-
lowed on the minimum monthly
balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per an-
num.
Depositors may transfer at their
option balances of \$100 or more
to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8)

"NO LONGER ANY COMMAND."

October 20, 4.25 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, announced that the officer, who was in command of the troops landed at Savia Bay, "has no longer any command."

PLUCKY R.A.M.C. OFFICER.

October 22, 3.00 p.m.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its medal to Major W. O. Croly of the Royal Army Medical Corps, for attempting to save the life of a man of the Norfolk Regiment, who jumped overboard in a fit of insanity from a launch, at Basra, on June 13.

THE SHANGHAI ARMS AFFAIR.

October 22, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that the police there have seized 139 revolvers and 20,000 rounds of cartridges, which were discovered packed in tins and hidden in furniture, and which a German had engaged Chinese to take to India.

[The above matter was dealt with at greater length by our own correspondent at Shanghai, in our issues of October 19 and 23.]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

BIG BATTLE PROCEEDING.

October 22, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that, according to reliable information from Salonica, a big battle between the Serbians and Bulgarians is proceeding at Koprivica, where Turkish cavalry has been observed. It is reported that the Bulgarians are fortifying the crevices of the Rhodopa mountains, and that large numbers of refugees are arriving at Monastir from the northern districts.

GERMANS ADMIT SLOW PROGRESS.

October 22, 8.15 p.m.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes a Berlin communique, which says that the Austro-Germans "still make slow progress in Serbia; they are approaching the hills, where the greatest difficulties begin." The Bulgarians claim the occupation of Rumanovo, twenty miles to the north-east of Uzb. A communique from Nish states that the Serbians are engaged in heavy battles and have repulsed an attack in the region of Piro.

BRITISH BOMBARD BULGARIAN COAST.

October 22, 9.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, according to a Sofia telegram, the British have bombarded Dedagatch.

GREECE "DOES NOT SEE HER WAY."

October 22, 10.25 p.m.

Reuter learns that the Greek reply to the Entente's Note, offering Cyprus and indicating other concessions if Greece fulfils her obligations under the Serbo-Greek Treaty, was received to-night, but that Greece does not see her way at present to accepting the proposals of the Allies.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT SPREADS.

October 21, 11.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens it is officially stated that the whole Bulgarian coast, from Dedagatch to Porto Lagos, has been bombarded.

THE RUSSIANS.

ANOTHER GAIN NEAR TARNOPOL.

October 22, 6.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians have effected a powerful coup de main in Galicia, in the region of Novo Alexinez, twenty miles to the north of Tarnopol. A communique says: "We carried part of the enemy positions yesterday, and further positions northwards have been taken to-day. During the day we captured 138 officers and 7,500 men, as well as two howitzers and numbers of machine-guns."

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMAN BOMBARDMENTS FRUSTRATED.

October 23, 1.30 a.m.

A Paris communique says: "The Germans bombarded the environs of Lombardzyde and prepared to attack, but our fire dispersed the assembling enemy force. Our batteries in Champagne and Argonne mastered the enemy cannonade in the environs of Tahore and at other points."

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE SUCCESSFUL.

October 23, 1.35 a.m.

A Rome communique reports that the great Italian offensive, which opened successfully in the Tyrol and in Trentino and which extended along the whole front to the sea, resulted in the capture of numerous positions, together with much material. Strong enemy lines on the Carso plateau were pierced at several points, and the defenders annihilated or scattered. The prisoners taken number 1,209.

FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

(Havas Telegram.)

October 22.

French Stock now stands at 86.50.
To-day we repulsed attacks in the Givenchy and Souchez regions. Violent cannonading prevailed in Champagne where we exploded mines. An enemy outpost was blown up in Argonne. Our aircraft bombed an aviation park between Argonne and Meuse.
Geneva: From the Tribune it is learned that the Austro-German losses on the Serbian front amount to 53,000 men.

POST OFFICE.

Xmas & New Year Parcel Mail

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 19th November. This mail is due in London on the 25th Dec.

The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station:—Nellore

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YUSANG, 25th Oct. 5 p.m.

Holbow and Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 25th Oct. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Newchwang & Dairen—Per CHEIAN, 26th Oct. 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per HOKUTO M., 26th Oct. 9 a.m.

Holbow and Haiphong—Per DAIGI MARU, 26th Oct. 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per YODO M., 26th Oct. 5 p.m.

Bangkok—Per ANNA, 26th Oct. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-MUN, 26th Oct. noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 26th Oct. 3 p.m.

Newchwang—Per CHENG TU, 26th Oct. 3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, & Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 26th Oct. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 26th Oct. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 30th Oct.)

Ningpo, Shanghai, & North China—Per CHOYANG, 26th Oct. 5 p.m.

Holbow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAI-FONG, 26th Oct. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow via Takao & Amoy—Per SOSHU M., 27th Oct. 7 a.m.

THURSDAY, 28th Oct.

Swatow and Dairen—Per V. SPILBERGEN, 28th Oct. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per CHENAN, 28th Oct. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 2nd Nov.)

FRIDAY, 29th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-CHING, 29th Oct. noon.

SATURDAY, 30th Oct.

Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan, (Per Morobay via Batavia) —Per BANRI M., 30th Oct. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 2nd Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-TAN, 2nd Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 2nd Nov. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd Nov.

Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Is. —Per EASTERN, 3rd Nov. 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 5th Nov.

Straits, Barmah, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 4th November, at 5 p.m. —Per NOVARA, Registration 5th Nov. 10.15 a.m. Lotters 5th Nov. 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is. —Per CHANG-BHA, 17th Nov. 11 a.m.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kaifong, Br. ss. 887, J.B. Evans, 24th Oct.—Holbow, 22nd Oct. General —B. & S.

Fritof, Norw. ss. 891, Y. Christensen, 24th Oct.—Bangkok, 18th Oct. Gen.—Chinese.

Fooning, Br. ss. 1,423, Hals, 24th Oct.—Koh-se chang, 17th Oct. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. ss. 739, A. Marguerite, 24th Oct.—Haiphong, 22nd Oct. Gen.—A. R. Marly.

Dalhou Maru, Jap. ss. 2,995, T. Itani, 24th Oct.—Mute, 18th Oct. Coal —M.B.K.

Standard, Norw. ss. 895, Johannsen, 23rd Oct.—Haiphong, 22nd Oct. Gen.—T. & Co.

Chenao, Br. ss. 1,354, Meathrel, 24th Oct.—Shanghai, 21st Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Derrodocus, Br. ss. 4,269, A.C. Dodd, 25th Oct.—Shanghai, 22nd Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Awa Maru, Jap. ss. 3,656, T. Hori, 24th Oct.—Shanghai, 22nd Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

DEPARTED.

Oct. 23.

Sosho Maru for Canton

Yingchow for Canton

Yingchow for Yokohama via Shanghai

Soyshiro Maru for Keelung

Chelan Maru for Macao

Moyori Maru for Kobe

Kueichow for Canton

Luchoo for Shanghai

Loongang for Manila

Olawa Maru No. 2 for Chemulpo

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Oct. 23.

Tungus for Bangkok via Swatow

Taiwan Maru for Swatow via Singapore

Phuempoon for Penang

Katy Maru for Tamsui via Swatow

Kanohow for Bangkok via Swatow

Tamon Maru No. 6 for Muke

Wingsang for Shanghai via Swatow

Kwang Chau, waiter for Holbow via Macao

Kumsang for Calcutta via Singapore

Oct. 23.

Taksang for Haiphong via Holbow

Chongwa for Kwang Chau, waiter

Daigi Maru for Haiphong via Holbow

Kwangle for Shanghai

Chenan for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Kaifong from Pakhoi—Miss Beattie.

Per ss. Cheuan from Shanghai—Mr. & Mrs. Boulton, V. Herlmann.

Per ss. Awa Maru from Shanghai—N. Ouo, A. A. Bercket, U. Inoue, A. H. Aitken, S. Hart, Schroeder, A. H. Pitt, M. S. Loh, E. W. 28 Ben, H. P. Chong, V. Stabb, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Bailey, Mrs. J. M. Foster, Mrs. A. C. Charlebois, Miss M. Milne, Miss E. B. Brady, Miss M. Clarke, Miss R. H. Puxton, Mr. & Mrs. Oshikane, Miss R. Oshikane, Mrs. T. L. Wan, Y. S. Tong, A. Assumelou, Miss H. K. Kuo, O. K. Tsang.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Oct., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1914. 1915. 1916.

1917. 1918. 1919.

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